

\*\*\*\*\* RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL \*\*\*\*\*  
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 11:10:00 ON 12 DEC 2003  
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:00 ON 12 DEC 2003

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:51:09 ON 12 DEC 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:51:17 ON 12 DEC 2003

L1 2 S TRYROSINE  
L2 24410 S TYR  
L3 212344 S KINASE  
L4 129747 S TYROSINE  
L5 41202 S (L2,L4) AND L3  
L6 97 S CONSENSUS  
E CONSENSUS  
L7 26944 S CONSENSUS  
L8 484 S L7 AND L5  
E JAENISH/AU  
E JAEN/AU  
L9 297 S E223-E225  
L10 0 S L9 AND L8  
L11 1 S L9 AND L5

=> D CBIB ABS

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
2000:110010 Document No. 132:274731 Ischemic brain damage in mice after  
selectively modifying BDNF or NT4 gene expression. Endres, Matthias; Fan,  
Guoping; Hirt, Lorenz; Fujii, Masazumi; Matsushita, Kohji; Liu, Xin;  
\*\*\*Jaenisch, Rudolf\*\*\* ; Moskowitz, Michael A. (Stroke and Neurovascular  
Regulation Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA). Journal  
of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 20(1), 139-144 (English) 2000.  
CODEN: JCBMDN. ISSN: 0271-678X. Publisher: Lippincott Williams &  
Wilkins.

AB The neurotrophins and the \*\*\*tyrosine\*\*\* \*\*\*kinase\*\*\* (Trk) B  
receptor may play a protective role in the pathophysiol. of cerebral  
ischemia. In this study, the authors investigated whether reducing  
endogenous expression of TrkB-binding neurotrophins modifies the  
susceptibility to ischemic injury after 1-h middle cerebral artery  
occlusion followed by 23 h of reperfusion in a filament middle cerebral  
artery occlusion model. Mice lacking both alleles for neurotrophin-4  
(nt4-/-) or deficient in a single allele for brain-derived neurotrophic  
factor (bdnf+/-) exhibited larger cerebral infarcts compared to wild-type  
inbred 129/SVjae mice (68% and 91%, resp., compared to controls).  
Moreover, lesions were larger (21%) in nt4-/- mice after permanent middle  
cerebral artery occlusion. Hence, expression of both NT4 and BDNF, and by  
inference the TrkB receptor, confers resistance to ischemic injury.

=> S L4(2A)L3

L12 33559 L4(2A)L3

=> S (L2,L4) (2A)L3

L13 33750 ((L2 OR L4)) (2A)L3

=> S L13/TI

1275 TYR/TI  
11 TYRS/TI  
1286 TYR/TI  
((TYR OR TYRS)/TI)  
28130 TYROSINE/TI  
244 TYROSINES/TI  
28346 TYROSINE/TI  
((TYROSINE OR TYROSINES)/TI)  
71739 KINASE/TI  
8421 KINASES/TI  
79250 KINASE/TI  
((KINASE OR KINASES)/TI)  
L14 8441 (((TYR/TI) OR (TYROSINE/TI))) (2A) (KINASE/TI))